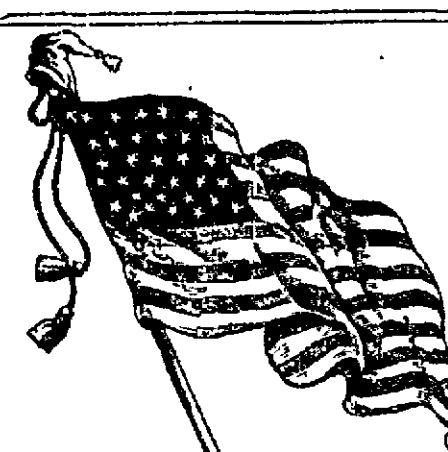


Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Governor's Message.

We publish this important document to-day. Its length and other matters necessarily required in our columns, prevent any extended comment. It is lucidly written, clear in its statements, and many of its recommendations will receive unqualified approval. On the subject of slavery, as connected with the rebellion, it does speak as plainly as we would prefer, and it is less explicit on the details of the war expenditures than we would desire. Of course it will receive a general perusal and attention. We may improve an opportunity hereafter to express our views more fully.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and Assembly.—The circumstances under which we meet can scarcely fail to impress special awe of the responsibilities assumed with our respective trusts. Grave duties are to be discharged amid extraordinary difficulties, while unusual impediments attach to the managers of their discharge. The management of the interests confided to us will be watched by our constituents with eager solicitude.

Fortunately, the independent action of the people in the late election, permits to their representatives an unusual freedom to accept the guidance of personal convictions of duty upon all measures of public policy. No previous legislature has convened under equal incentives to a disinterested zeal in the public service. The occasion pleads with you in rebuke of all the meaner passions—admonishing to the exercise of a conscientious patriotism, becoming the representatives of a Christian people called, in God's providence, to pass through the furnace of a great trial of their virtue, and of the strength of their government.

It so happens that the duty first devolving upon me as executive, is compliance with the requirement of our state constitution, that the governor "shall communicate to the legislature, at every session, the condition of the state, and recommend such matters to them for their consideration as he may deem expedient for the finances of the state, its currency, educational interests, and public institutions, is clearly set forth in the annual reports from the several state departments and institutions support of from the state treasury, which are herewith presented, printed and in readiness for your examination. These reports will be found to be full and particular in their statements, especially as regards the expenditure of the public money—and to suggest some important measures of legislation.—The recommendations submitted, and the appropriations asked for in these reports have, generally, my cordial endorsement.

I would respectfully suggest that each report be referred to some appropriate committee, who shall be charged with the duty of its critical examination—the preparation of the legislation asked for in the form of bills, for your prompt action thereon—and, particularly, that such committees themselves conduct an investigation into the management of the department or institution from whence the report emanated. I am prompted to this suggestion by the conviction that the "joint committee of investigation" now provided by statute and your rules, has outlived its usefulness, if, indeed, it be not degenerated to an abuse. The special call for investigating into the affairs of the departments, which first inaugurated this committee, gave to its labors sufficient interest to command at the time the personal attention of its members, and justified the employment of assistants competent to thread the intricacies of large and involved accounts. All special interest in investigations of the ordinary business and accounts of the state seems to have transpired. Members appointed upon this committee do not find it consistent with due attention to the business of legislation, to make personal examinations of the transactions, entries and vouchers of a whole year in all the state offices. Indeed, the labor of a thorough examination through all the state departments, through its various committees, and through the labor of investigation have hence come to be devolved almost entirely upon clerks, of whom this committee may employ an indefinite number—and hence it has become the last resort for the crowd which annually gathers at the opening of a session, to seek employment from the legislature. The committee have not always selected men qualified to sit in judgment upon the public conduct of officers, or possessed of the carefulness justifying their being turned loose among the records and files of a public office.

The representatives of the people should hold all state officers to a rigid accountability—and to a proper discharge of this duty, yearly review of the transactions, accounts, and vouchers in the state offices is indispensable. This precautionary measure was too long omitted, in the early history of the state, and should never again be neglected. But investigations, with the resulting censure or approval of the conduct of men in office, which go forth under the sanction of legislative authority, should be in good faith conducted by the committee, through its committees. This requires a reform of the present system, which reform, to be operative at the present session, must be undertaken before your committees are appointed.

By provision of the statute, the reports submitted accompanying the Message, are for the fiscal year commencing on the first day of October, and ending on the thirtieth day of September following. The summary statements customarily presented in the Message, are for the calendar year ending the thirty-first day of December preceding its delivery. Following this custom, I proceed to give, in brief, the condition of the various funds of the state, up to January first, with such intimations of needed legislation, and provision of money, as the facts suggest.

The transactions of the year in the general fund provided for the current expenses of state government, are as follows:

received.

From counties, (state tax and tax on sales),	\$245,145 18
From banks, (bank tax),	75,174 23
From railroads, (license),	20,000 00
From various sources,	14,200 00
On hand December 31st, 1896,	10,166 87
Total receipts,	\$365,626 28

For permanent appropriations and salaries, (including circuit judges),	\$81,403 96
For expenses of regular session of legislature,	75,072 26
For state printing,	29,199 87
For humane institutions, (current expenses),	25,000 00
For capital extension,	27,201 61
For hospital for insane, (industrial and building),	47,653 47
For interest on state bonds,	18,973 60
For miscellaneous expenditures and special appropriations,	89,218 82
Total expenditures,	\$418,900 44

Leaving a balance in the state treasury to the credit of this fund, Dec. 31st, 1897,	\$10,668 62
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The estimates of the secretary of state anticipated a deficiency in the revenues provided to meet current expenses to the close of the fiscal year (September 30th, 1898), of \$22,673.21. Making further reasonable allowances for "arrangements due from counties," of which the state has always been compelled to carry a large amount from year to year, a probable deficiency is shown of \$56,463.49. This deficiency is attributable to a falling off in the bank tax, and license fees from insurance companies from without the state, together estimated to equal \$47,362.67—and the insufficiency of the \$50,000 additional state tax levied last year to supply this failure in customary revenues, and at the same time provide for extraordinary expenditures this year, of \$106,904.88 for building and permanent improvement, and \$66,290.00 to pay the interest on war bonds issued, for which no special tax was imposed with the last levy. That losses from the revenue of former years, and increased expenditures, amounting to an aggregate of \$220,657.45 have been so far supplied that \$56,463.49 is reasonably estimated to equal the whole deficiency, affords tolerably plain intimation of the gain to the state from the stopping of certain familiar wastes, as in the public printing, and evinces general economy and good management of this fund.

Two means of present relief suggest themselves, by either of which the estimated deficiency can be very nearly supplied. A relapse of the money provided in the last levy of state tax to meet \$30,000 of state bonds which fall due on the first day of April next; or the appropriation of that portion of the town library fund derived from the one-tenth-of-a-cent state tax, which now amounts to \$53,366.70. In case you deem it advisable to replenish the general fund from the latter source, I would most earnestly second the recommendation urged in the report of the superintendent of public instruction, that the money be taken as a temporary loan, to be again, after three or five years, devoted to the wise purposes for which it was raised—and that the operation of the law creating a township library fund be simply suspended for a like period.

During the past year, the books of the land office, and the books relating to the trust funds of the state in the secretary of state's office, have been carefully examined and revised. Numerous errors have been corrected which had crept into the accounts through carelessness or change of clerks, and the latest incident to large land sales, and, subsequently, large forfeitures. The task has proved one of great labor; but it could not well have been omitted. A new account was, on the last day of October last, opened with each fund, showing its exact condition. With proper care these accounts may be so continued as to render accuracy in future statements of these funds, practicable.

A statement of the productive, and unproductive capital of each fund on the last day of October last, and on the last day of January instant, will show as follows:

	Oct. 1, '91.	Jan. 1, '92.
Productive capital due on certificates	\$1,459,093 64	\$1,202,101 55
Productive capital due on loans	25,681 09	20,204 71
Cash in treasury		20,204 71
Decrease from forfeitures for the year 1891	\$2,210,801 49	2,210,801 56
UNPRODUCTIVE CAPITAL.		
Unsold and forfeited land at value fixed by law	\$37,763 60	701,610 02
Forfeited school fund mortgaged lands at value fixed by law	116,058 35	161,761 65
Increase \$230,401.33, which includes the interest, penalty and cost of advertising of forfeited lands.	\$602,807 24	913,209 67
UNPRODUCTIVE CAPITAL.		
Productive capital due on certificates	69,813 22	190,427 72
Productive capital due on loans	10,935 44	61,755 34
Cash in treasury	2,206 01	2,779 70
Decrease from forfeitures for year 1891	\$10,062.11	
UNPRODUCTIVE CAPITAL.		
Unsold and forfeited lands at value fixed by law	\$294,165 27	218 012 80
Forfeited university fund mortgaged lands at value fixed by law	6,731 67	82,201 61
Increase \$15,912.70, which includes the interest, penalty and cost of advertising of forfeited lands.	\$7,446 60	61,300 49
SWAMP LANDS		
Productive capital due on certificates	\$67,004 37	\$10,101 87
Decrease from forfeitures of 1891	\$170,950.60	
UNPRODUCTIVE CAPITAL.		
Unsold and forfeited lands at value fixed by law	1,307,013 35	1,663,231 99
Increase \$35,755.12, which includes interest, penalty and cost of advertising of forfeited lands.	\$1,307,013 35	1,663,231 99
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on Wednesday Evening of each week.

KNOWLTON & JACKSON.

Attorneys at Law, 114½ Main Block, Janesville, Wis.

J. W. D. PARKER.

Attorney at Law, 114½ Main Block, Janesville, Wis.

M. D. JOHNSON.

Dentist, Office over Jacoby & Bro's Bookstore, West

Main street, Janesville, Wis.

WILLARD MERRILL.

Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office in Layman's Block

Janesville, Wisconsin.

G. W. CHITTENDEN.

Homeopathic and Surgeon, Office and Residence

at No. 104 West Main street, Janesville, Wis.

DR. D. F. PENDELTON.

Dentist, Is prepared to operate in every branch of his

profession. Rooms one door north of McKee & Bro's,

Main street, Janesville, Wis.

SANFORD A. HUDSON.

Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office in Empire

Block, Janesville, Wis.

H. A. PATTERSON.

Attorney at Law and Justice of the Peace, Janesville,

Wis.

DOCTOR W. ADRIAN.

Office, over Mr. Riker's harness shop first door east of

the post office, Residence corner Pleasant and Frank-

lin streets, two block east of the Baptist Church. 21½

RDIDGE & PEASE.

Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Office in Myers

Block, Main street, Janesville, Wis.

NOAH NEWELL.

Wholesale and Retail Bookkeeper and Stationer, Le-

veland block, east side of river, Janesville, Wis.

S. P. COLE, M. D.

Homeopathic and Surgeon. Office at No. 114½ Main

street, Janesville, Wis.

NEW YORK CASH STORE.

M. C. Smith, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Dry Goods,

Crockery, Solar Lamps, Boots and Shoes, Hats and

Cap, Bonnets, Ready-made Clothing and every kind of

Merchandise at the very lowest cash prices. 22

BENNETT, CASSIDAY & GIBBS.

Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Office, Layman's

Block, Janesville, Wis.

G. T. COLE.

Teacher of Singing, Organ, Melodeon, Harmony and

Through Bass. Applications can be made at Mr. Wilson's

music store and at Mr. Bennett's book

store.

W. ROBINSON.

Architect. Designs and plans for both public and private

buildings, together with detail drawings, specifications,

building contracts, estimates, etc., furnished at short

notice. Office in Layman's Block.

Fine Goods! Fine Goods!

OW'S Brown Windsor Soap.

Mainget & Co's Soap.

Chambers' Soap.

Harmon's, Rose, Honey, Patchwork, (Patent) Soap,

Colgate's Soap, in bars for family use.

Transparent, only kind to use.

Yankee Shaving, Gilett's

Wash, Florida Water,

Colognes, Toy Ham,

THE FARMER'S TESTIMONIAL

AND

THE PEOPLE'S CERTIFICATE.

W. H. Hemming & Thomas

at various times, and have written many testimonials for

length of time herewith stated.

Names, Residence, Date, Time.

Henry Wright, Porter, 1875, 10 months.

John Smith, Rock, 1875, 10 months.

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NEW DEAL

AT

PALMER'S

Drug and Tea Store.

PRICES TO CORRESPOND

with the

Price of Produce

and

VALUE OF MONEY.

WE HAVE the largest and best selected stock of

MEDICINES

and

CHEMICALS,

Paints, Oils and Varnishes,

PARLOR AND KITCHEN LAMPS,

FLUID, OILS, &c.,

Toilet and Fancy Articles,

Patent Preparations and Specimens

to be found in market, together with a full and varied

stock of

GROCERIES,

WINE AND LIQUORS

for medicinal purposes,

SPICES, FLAVORING EXTRACTS,

FRUITS AND FIXINGS

for Family Use.

Window Glass,

CLASS WARE,

Kerosene and Machine Oil, &c.

All of which we will sell at prices to correspond with

the reductions to which the laborers and producers of the

country are now compelled to submit.

MEDICINES

CHEMICALS, PREPARATIONS AND PRESCRIPTIONS

PAINTS, OILS, &c., BROWN AND RE-

FINED SUGARS, STARCHES, SPICES, SALT,

coarse and fine, FLOUR, &c.,

LOWER

than any other house in Janesville, for the same quality

and style of goods, and

Deliver Free of Charge

to customers in town, or to the railroad depots for such

as with them sent by rail. Our

TEAS

BLACK AND GREEN,

as well as many other articles in which we deal, have

become indispensable to all families that use them. Our

stock is large and our prices are low. We refer to our

customers for information as to the quality of our goods,

their prices, and our way of doing business.

A. PALMER, 805,

Drug and Tea Store, near the Ford House, Janesville.

WE WILL

MANUFACTURE

AND DEALER

WEST MILWAUKEE STREET.

JOHN R. BRADY.

Now sell a good

HAT OR CAP

CHEAPER

than can be bought

IN THE WEST.

Just Received,

the largest stock ever brought to

THIS MARKET,

consisting in part of

SILK, FUR, FELT, WOOL, STRAW, PANAMA

AND LORRY

HATS,

Cloth and Velvet Caps.

In short everything

NEW AND GOOD

in the line, for

MEN AND BOYS.

These hats shaped accurately to the head with the

French Comformateur, at

HAT STORE, JOHN R. BRADY.

DRAFTS AT SIGHT

on the

ROYAL BANK OF IRELAND,

and

C. GRIMSHAW & CO., LIVERPOOL,

Available in any part of Great Britain. Also,

PASSAGE CERTIFICATES

by the

BLACK STAR LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

for sale by

A. PALMER,

Janesville, - - Wisconsin.

June 25th, 1861.

DAILY GAZETTE.

The Army Horses.

There are now gathered at Washington

a "great army" of horses, at least fifteen

thousand, besides three or four thousand

mules. All of these animals, with

thousand and seven hundred ambulances,

are under the general care of a single

officer, assisted by two thousand men, and

though he does his best by his equine

charge, the duty is so great as to render it

almost impossible to provide for the necessities

of all, and some of them now show

protruding ribs and hollow sides.

The number of horses inspected per day

averages about four hundred, though at

times as many have been put through

the necessary ordeal. The price which

the government pays per head is

\$120; and the first requirement is that

they shall not be under four nor over ten

years of age. Of course they are required

to be sound, and the mode of examination

is as follows: There are two principal

inspectors; the first testing the animal in

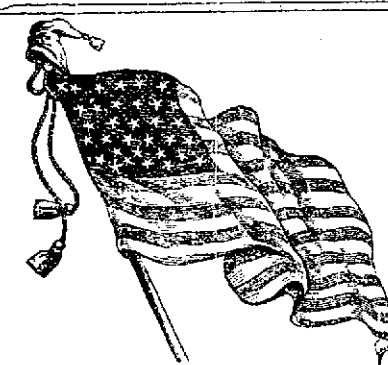
relation to his wind, and the other as to

the soundness of the horse. The first inspector

has a lot of riders in attendance, who

Monday Evening, Jan'y 13, 1896.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but fails before us?
With Freedom's soul beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Governor's Message.

We publish this important document to-day. Its length and other matters necessarily required in our columns, prevent any extended comment. It is lucidly written, clear in its statements, and many of its recommendations will receive unqualified approval. On the subject of slavery, as connected with the rebellion, it does speak as plainly as we would prefer, and it is less explicit on the details of the war expenditures than we would desire. Of course it will receive a general perusal and attention. We may improve an opportunity hereafter to express our views more fully.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and Assembly: The circumstances under which we are called upon to meet to-day, are such as scarcely fail to impress a sense of the responsibilities assumed with our respective trusts. Grave duties are to be discharged amid extraordinary difficulties, while unusual importance attaches to the manner of their discharge. The management of the interests confided to us, will be watched by our constituents with eager solicitude.

Fortunately, the independent action of the people in the late election, permits to their representatives an unusual freedom to accept the guidance of personal convictions of duty upon all measures of public policy. No previous legislature has convened under equal incentives to a disinterested zeal in the public service. The occasion pleads with you in rebuke of all the meaner passions—admonishing to the exercise of a conscientious patriotism, becoming the representatives of a Christian people called, in God's providence, to pass through the furnace of a great trial of their virtue, and of the strength of their government.

It so happens that the duty first devolving upon me as executive, is compliance with the request of our state committee, that the governor "shall communicate to the legislature, at every session, the condition of the state, and recommend such matters to them for their consideration as he may deem expedient."

The condition of the finances of the state, of its currency, educational interests, and public institutions, is clearly set forth in the annual reports from the several state departments and institutions supported from the state treasury, which are herewith presented, printed and in readiness for your examination. These reports will be found to be full and complete statements, especially as regards the condition of the public money—and to suggest some important measures of legislation. The recommendations submitted, and the appropriations asked for in these reports have, generally, my cordial endorsement.

I would respectfully suggest that each report be referred to some appropriate committee, who shall be charged with the duty of its critical examination—the preparation of the legislation asked for in the form of bills, for your prompt action thereon—and, particularly, that each committee conduct all investigation into the management of the department or institution from whence the report emanated.

I am prompted to this suggestion by the conviction that the "joint committee of investigation" now provided by statute and your rules, has outlived its usefulness, if, indeed, it be not degenerated to an abuse. The special call for investigating into the affairs of the departments, which first inaugurated this committee, gave to its labors sufficient interest to command at the time the personal attention of its members, and justified the employment of assistants competent to thread the intricacies of large and involved accounts. All expense of interest in investigations of the ordinary business and accounts of the state seems to have transpired. Members appointed upon this committee do not find it consistent with due attention to the business of legislation, to make personal examinations of the transactions, entries and vouchers of a whole year in all the state offices. Indeed, the labor of a thorough examination through all the state departments is too great to be imposed upon one committee. The labors of investigation have hence come to be devolved almost entirely upon clerks of the committee, who may employ an indefinite number—and hence it has become the last resort for the crowd which annually gathers at the opening of a session, to seek employment from the legislature. The committee have not always selected men qualified to sit in judgment upon the public conduct of officers, or possessed of the carefulness justifying their being turned loose among the records and files of a public office.

The representatives of the people should hold all state officers to a rigid accountability—and to a proper discharge of duty, a yearly review of the transactions, accounts, and vouchers of the state offices is indispensable. This precautionary measure was too long omitted, in the early history of the state, and should never again be neglected. But investigations, with the resulting censure or approval of the conduct of men in office, which go forth under the sanction of legislative authority, should be in good faith conducted by the legislature, through its committees. This requires a reform of the present system, which reform, to be operative at the present session, must be entirely taken before your committees are appointed. By provision of the statute, the reports submitted accompanying the Message, are for the fiscal year commencing on the first day of October, and ending on the thirtieth day of September following. The summary statements customarily presented in the Message, are for the calendar year ending the thirty-first day of December preceding its delivery. Following this custom, I propose to give, in brief, the condition of the various funds of the state, up to January first, with such information of needed legislation, and provision of money, as the facts suggest.

The transactions of the year in the general fund provided for the current expenses of state government, are as follows:

RECEIPTS.

From counties (state tax and tax on suits), \$246,143 18	
From land (state tax), 78,171 00	
From railroads (license), 20,050 20	
From foreign insurance companies (license), 14,250 00	
From other sources (license), 10,100 00	
On hand December 31st, 1895, 56,702 53	
Total receipts, \$345,695 97	

EXPENDITURES.

For permanent appropriations and salaries, (including circuit judges), \$1,403 95	
For expenses of regular session of legislature, 15,752 22	
For state printing, 20,199 28	
For human institutions, (current expenses), 92,300 00	
For capital expenditures, 27,261 01	
For hospital for insane, (indebted and building), 97,633 47	
For interest on state loans, 18,073 66	
For miscellaneous expenditures and special appropriations, 95,218 62	
Total expenditures, \$345,900 44	

Leaving a balance in the state treasury to the credit of this fund, Dec. 31st, 1895, of \$16,568 52

The estimates of the secretary of state anticipated a deficiency in the revenues provided to meet current expenses to the close of the fiscal year (September 30th, 1892), of \$22,573.21. Making further reasonable allowances for "arrears due from counties," of which the state has always been compelled to carry a large amount from year to year, a probable deficiency is shown of \$66,453.49. This deficiency is attributable to a falling off in the business of insurance companies from without the state, together estimated to equal \$47,362.67—and the insufficiency of the \$50,000 annual state tax levied last year to supply this failure in customary revenues, and at the same time provide for extraordinary expenditures this year, of \$106,904.88 for building and permanent improvements, and \$66,290.00 to pay the interest on war bonds issued, for which no special tax was imposed with the last year. This loss from the revenues of former years, and in increased expenditures, amounting to an aggregate of \$229,657.45, have caused a far greater deficit than is reasonably estimated to equal the whole deficiency, affords tolerably plain intimation of the gain to the state from the stopping of certain familiar wastes, as in the public printing, and evinces general economy and good management of this fund.

Two means of present relief suggest themselves, by either of which the estimated deficiency can be very nearly supplied. A reloan of the money provided in the last levy of state tax to meet \$50,000 of state bonds which fall due on the first day of April next; or the appropriation of that portion of the town library fund derived from the one-tenth-of-a-mill state tax, which now amounts to \$53,395.70. In case you deem it advisable to reloan the money, I would most respectfully second the recommendation urged in the report of the superintendent of public instruction, that the money be taken as a temporary loan, to be again, after three or five years, devoted to the wise purposes for which it was raised—and that the operation of the law creating a township library fund be simply suspended for a like period.

During the past year, the books of the land office, and the books relating to the trust funds of the state in the secretary of state's office, have been carefully compared and revised. Numerous errors have been corrected which had crept into the accounts through carelessness or change of clerks, and the haste incident to large land sales, and, consequently, large forfeitures. The task has proved one of great labor; but it could not well have been omitted. A new account was, on the 1st day of October last, opened with each fund, showing its exact condition. With proper care these accounts may be so continued as to render accuracy in future statements of these funds, practicable.

A statement of the productive, and unproductive capital of each fund on the 1st day of October last, and on the 1st day of January instant, will show as follows:

SCHOOL FUND.

	Oct. 1, '95.	Jan. 1, '96.
Productive capital due on certificates, 180,605 54	\$1,202,101 55	\$1,202,101 55
Productive capital due on bonds, 34,455 85	284,624 00	284,624 00
Cash in treasury, 38,881 02	36,261 71	36,261 71
Total, \$223,942 41	\$1,522,947 26	\$1,522,947 26
Unsold and forfeited land at value fixed by law, 387,755 35	791,561 62	791,561 62
Productive capital fund, 117,050 35	131,751 05	131,751 05
Total, \$795,803 11	\$1,425,264 33	\$1,425,264 33
Increase \$206,461.33, which includes the interest, penalty and cost of advertising the land forfeited.		

PRODUCTIVE CAPITAL FUND.

	Oct. 1, '95.	Jan. 1, '96.
Productive capital due on certificates, 309,312 22	1,000,657 72	1,000,657 72
Productive capital due on bonds, 29,120 44	147,541 44	147,541 44
Cash in treasury, 2,205 01	2,719 70	2,719 70
Total, \$340,637 67	\$1,150,918 86	\$1,150,918 86
Unsold and forfeited land at value fixed by law, 117,050 35	131,751 05	131,751 05
Productive capital fund, 117,050 35	131,751 05	131,751 05
Total, \$574,738 45	\$1,414,420 96	\$1,414,420 96
Increase \$206,461.33, which includes the interest, penalty and cost of advertising the land forfeited.		

UNPRODUCTIVE CAPITAL FUND.

	Oct. 1, '95.	Jan. 1, '96.
Productive capital due on certificates, 487,040 37	3,101,701 87	3,101,701 87
Productive capital due on bonds, 29,120 44	147,541 44	147,541 44
Cash in treasury, 2,205 01	2,719 70	2,719 70
Total, \$518,365 82	\$3,251,963 01	\$3,251,963 01
Unsold and forfeited land at value fixed by law, 117,050 35	131,751 05	131,751 05
Productive capital fund, 117,050 35	131,751 05	131,751 05
Total, \$752,466 52	\$3,383,714 06	\$3,383,714 06
Increase \$206,461.33, which includes the interest, penalty and cost of advertising the land forfeited.		

The foregoing statements plainly exhibit the condition of the present system of management of these funds and the lands held in trust for their account—a system producing constant decrease of their productive capital, with corresponding accumulation of unproductive assets at fictitious values. It is evident this system needs thorough reformation.

The practice of selling state lands on a credit for the principal part of the purchase money, has proved a cheat and a delusion. It should no longer be continued, except perhaps in the sale of really farming lands in limited quantities, and in good faith for immediate settlement and improvement.

Swamp lands in the new counties, where government lands or better quality can be located in their neighborhood, by locating land warrants at half the cost the state demands for its lands, should be reduced in price.

Forfeited lands held for a long time at the sum of the principal due when forfeited, with all accumulations of interest, penalties, taxes and cost of advertising, should be offered at prices which will afford some hope of disposing of them. While they remain on hand, they yield no interest, pay no taxes, and are a clog upon the state, and entirely useless in which they are situated.

The present system of loaning the principal of these funds should be substituted by one of less risk, less expense, and promising greater safety. The statutes as they now stand, are well summed up by the commissioners, who are the constitutional trustees of these funds, as providing to compel the commissioners to scatter large funds in small loans, in the great majority of instances, to men of whose character and responsibility they know nothing, upon security of the value of which they are entirely ignorant, excepting as they are informed by the valuation of appraisers of whose judgment and integrity they have no knowledge whatever.

The mode of investment recommended

by the commissioners, in bonds of Wisconsin or of the United States, is economical, convenient and safe. It would, moreover, dispel the political influence incident to the loaning of large sums of money among the people, with all its attendant temptation to favoritism and abuse for personal or party purposes.

I am aware that these recommendations urged by the state board of commissioners of school and university lands, upon the attention of former legislatures. Their importance, in my opinion, fully justifies their reiteration.

More vigorous measures should be enacted for the protection of the timbered lands belonging to the state, or in which the state has still by far the greater interest, from being stripped of their timber, which constitutes their chief value. It is suggested that duties, in this regard, may be appropriately devolved upon the county superintendents of schools.

The amount paid for advertising the delinquent lands, and forfeited mortgage lands, belonging to the state, for the last four years, has been as follows:

1859.....	\$ 4,868 60
1860.....	12,154 40
1861.....	15,314 58
1862.....	10,617 40
Total, \$42,954 98	

This amount has been paid from the principal of the respective funds, and is charged against the lands. As most of these are bought in by the state, and but few resold, it follows that these expenses are a permanent loss to the fund of nearly the full amount. The reduction in the price of forfeited lands, proposed and demanded, must effectually dispose of the last hope of recovering the moneys so expended. It is manifest that the interest of the funds dictate a reduction in the prices paid for advertising, which, in the case of long lists, is much too high.

THE UNIVERSITY.

The University is finding the inevitable result of borrowing to build, and pledging income for interest—the means for current expenses are wanting.

The interest of its fund as stated on the first day of Oct. last, at 7 per cent, would be \$18,497 80. The interest on the same fund, at 8 per cent, would be \$21,196 00. The interest on the same fund, at 9 per cent, would be \$23,894 20. The interest on the same fund, at 10 per cent, would be \$26,592 40. The interest on the same fund, at 11 per cent, would be \$29,290 60. The interest on the same fund, at 12 per cent, would be \$31,988 80. The interest on the same fund, at 13 per cent, would be \$34,687 00. The interest on the same fund, at 14 per cent, would be \$37,385 20. The interest on the same fund, at 15 per cent, would be \$40,083 40. The interest on the same fund, at 16 per cent, would be \$42,781 60. The interest on the same fund, at 17 per cent, would be \$45,479 80. The interest on the same fund, at 18 per cent, would be \$48,178 00. The interest on the same fund, at 19 per cent, would be \$50,876 20. The interest on the same fund, at 20 per cent, would be \$53,574 40. The interest on the same fund, at 21 per cent, would be \$56,272 60. The interest on the same fund, at 22 per cent, would be \$58,970 80. The interest on the same fund, at 23 per cent, would be \$61,669 00. The interest on the same fund, at 24 per cent, would be \$64,367 20. The interest on the same fund, at 25 per cent, would be \$67,065 40. The interest on the same fund, at 26 per cent, would be \$69,763 60. The interest on the same fund, at 27 per cent, would be \$72,461 80. The interest on the same fund, at 28 per cent, would be \$75,160 00. The interest on the same fund, at 29 per cent, would be \$77,858 20. The interest on the same fund, at 30 per cent, would be \$80,556 40. The interest on the same fund, at 31 per cent, would be \$83,254 60. The interest on the same fund, at 32 per cent, would be \$85,952 80. The interest on the same fund, at 33 per cent, would be \$88,651 00. The interest on the same fund, at 34 per cent, would be \$91,349 20. The interest on the same fund, at 35 per cent, would be \$94,047 40. The interest on the same fund, at 36 per cent, would be \$96,745 60. The interest on the same fund, at 37 per cent, would be \$99,443 80. The interest on the same fund, at 38 per cent, would be \$102,142 00. The interest on the same fund, at 39 per cent, would be \$104,840 20. The interest on the same fund, at 40 per cent, would be \$107,538 40. The interest on the same fund, at 41 per cent, would be \$110,236 60. The interest on the same fund, at 42 per cent, would be \$112,934 80. The interest on the same fund, at 43 per cent, would be \$115,633 00. The interest on the same fund, at 44 per cent, would be \$118,331 20. The interest on the same fund, at 45 per cent, would be \$121,029 40. The interest on the same fund, at 46 per cent, would be \$123,727 60. The interest on the same fund, at 47 per cent, would be \$126,425 80. The interest on the same fund, at 48 per cent, would be \$129,124 00. The interest on the same fund, at 49 per cent, would be \$131,822 20. The interest on the same fund, at 50 per cent, would be \$134,520 40. The interest on the same fund, at 51 per cent, would be \$137,218 60. The interest on the same fund, at 52 per cent, would be \$139,916 80. The interest on the same fund, at 53 per cent, would be \$142,615 00. The interest on the same fund, at 54 per cent, would be \$145,313 20. The interest on the same fund, at 55 per cent, would be \$148,011 40. The interest on the same fund, at 56 per cent, would be \$150,709 60. The interest on the same fund, at 57 per cent, would be \$153,407 80. The interest on the same fund, at 58 per cent, would be \$156,106 00. The interest on the same fund, at 59 per cent, would be \$158,804 20. The interest on the same fund, at 60 per cent, would be \$161,502 40. The interest on the same fund, at 61 per cent, would be \$164,200 60. The interest on the same fund, at 62 per cent, would be \$166,898 80. The interest on the same fund, at 63 per cent, would be \$169,597 00. The interest on the same fund, at 64 per cent, would be \$172,295 20. The interest on the same fund, at 65 per cent, would be \$174,993 40. The interest on the same fund, at 66 per cent, would be \$177,691 60. The interest on the same fund, at 67 per cent, would be \$180,389 80. The interest on the same fund, at 68 per cent, would be \$183,088 00. The interest on the same fund, at 69 per cent, would be \$185,786 20. The interest on the same fund, at 70 per cent, would be \$188,484 40. The interest on the same fund, at 71 per cent, would be \$191,182 60. The interest on the same fund, at 72 per cent, would be \$193,880 80. The interest on the same fund, at 73 per cent, would be \$196,579 00. The interest on the same fund, at 74 per cent, would be \$199,277 20. The interest on the same fund, at 75 per cent, would be \$201,975 40. The interest on the same fund, at 76 per cent, would be \$204,673 60. The interest on the same fund, at 77 per cent, would be \$207,371 80. The interest on the same fund, at 78 per cent, would be \$210,070 00. The interest on the same fund, at 79 per cent, would be \$212,768 20. The interest on the same fund, at 80 per cent, would be \$215,466 40. The interest on the same fund, at 81 per cent, would be \$218,164 60. The interest on the same fund, at 82 per cent, would be \$220,862 80. The interest on the same fund, at 83 per cent, would be \$223,561 00. The interest on the same fund, at 84 per cent, would be \$226,259 20. The interest on the same fund, at 85 per cent, would be \$228,957 40. The interest on the same fund, at 86 per cent, would be \$231,655 60. The interest on the same fund, at 87 per cent, would be \$234,353 80. The interest on the same fund, at 88 per cent, would be \$237,052 00. The interest on the same fund, at 89 per cent, would be \$239,750 20. The interest on the same fund, at 90 per cent, would be \$242,448 40. The interest on the same fund, at 91 per cent, would be \$245,146 60. The interest on the same fund, at 92 per cent, would be \$247,844 80. The interest on the same fund, at 93 per cent, would be \$250,543 00. The interest on the same fund, at 94 per cent, would be \$253,241 20. The interest on the same fund, at 95 per cent, would be \$255,939 40. The interest on the same fund, at 96 per cent, would be \$258,637 60. The interest on the same fund, at 97 per cent, would be \$261,335 80. The interest on the same fund, at 98 per cent, would be \$264,034 00. The interest on the same fund, at 99 per cent, would be \$266,732 20. The interest on the same fund, at 100 per cent, would be \$269,430 40. The interest on the same fund, at 101 per cent, would be \$272,128 60. The interest on the same fund, at 102 per cent, would be \$274,826 80. The interest on the same fund, at 103 per cent, would be \$277,525 00. The interest on the same fund, at 104 per cent, would be \$280,223 20. The interest on the same fund, at 105 per cent, would be \$282,921 40. The interest on the same fund, at 106 per cent, would be \$285,619 60. The interest on the same fund, at 107 per cent, would be \$288,317 80. The interest on the same fund, at 108 per cent, would be \$291,016 00. The interest on the same fund, at 109 per cent, would be \$293,714 20. The interest on the same fund, at 110 per cent, would be \$296,412 40. The interest on the same fund, at 111 per cent, would be \$299,110 60. The interest on the same fund, at 112 per cent, would be \$301,808 80. The interest on the same fund, at 113 per cent, would be \$304,507 00. The interest on the same fund, at 114 per cent, would be \$307,205 20. The interest on the same fund, at 115 per cent, would be \$309,903 40. The interest on the same fund, at 116 per cent, would be \$312,601 60. The interest on the same fund, at 117 per cent, would be \$315,300 80. The interest on the same fund, at 118 per cent, would be \$317,999 00. The interest on the same fund, at 119 per cent, would be \$320,697 20. The interest on the same fund, at 120 per cent, would be \$323,395 40. The interest on the same fund, at 121 per cent, would be \$326,093 60. The interest on the same fund, at 122 per cent, would be \$328,791 80. The interest on the same fund, at 123 per cent, would be \$331,490 00. The interest on the same fund, at 124 per cent, would be \$334,188 20. The interest on the same fund, at 125 per cent, would be \$336,886 40. The interest on the same fund, at 126 per cent, would be \$339,584 60. The interest on the same fund, at 127 per cent, would be \$342,282 80. The interest on the same fund, at 128 per cent, would be \$344,981 00. The interest on the same fund, at 129 per cent, would be \$347,679 20. The interest on the same fund, at 130 per cent, would be \$350,377 40. The interest on the same fund, at 131 per cent, would be \$353,075 60. The interest on the same fund, at 132 per cent, would be \$355,773 80. The interest on the same fund, at 133 per cent, would be \$358,472 00. The interest on the same fund, at 134 per cent, would be \$361,170 20. The interest on the same fund, at 135 per cent, would be \$363,868 40. The interest on the same fund, at 136 per cent, would be \$366,566 60. The interest on the same fund, at 137 per cent, would be \$369,264 80. The interest on the same fund, at 138 per cent, would be \$371,963 00. The interest on the same fund, at 139 per cent, would be \$374,661 20. The interest on the same fund, at 140 per cent, would be \$377,359 40. The interest on the same fund, at 141 per cent, would be \$380,057 60. The interest on the same fund, at 142 per cent, would be \$382,755 80. The interest on the same fund, at 143 per cent, would be \$385,454 00. The interest on the same fund, at 144 per cent, would be \$388,152 20. The interest on the same fund, at 145 per cent, would be \$390,850 40. The interest on the same fund, at 146 per cent, would be \$393,548 60. The interest on the same fund, at 147 per cent, would be \$396,246 80. The interest on the same fund, at 148 per cent, would be \$398,945 00. The interest on the same fund, at 149 per cent, would be \$401,643 20. The interest on the same fund, at 150 per cent, would be \$404,341 40. The interest on the same fund, at 151 per cent, would be \$407,039 60. The interest on the same fund, at 152 per cent, would be \$409,737 80. The interest on the same fund, at 153 per cent, would be \$412,436 00. The interest on the same fund, at 154 per cent, would be \$415,134 20. The interest on the same fund, at 155 per cent, would be \$417,832 40. The interest on the same fund, at 156 per cent, would be \$420,530 60. The interest on the same fund, at 157 per cent, would be \$423,228 80. The interest on the same fund, at 158 per cent, would be \$425,927 00. The interest on the same fund, at 159 per cent, would be \$428,625 20. The interest on the same fund, at 160 per cent, would be \$431,323 40. The interest on the same fund, at 161 per cent, would be \$434,021 60. The interest on the same fund, at 162 per cent, would be \$436,719 80. The interest on the same fund, at 163 per cent, would be \$439,418 00. The interest on the same fund, at 164 per cent, would be \$442,116 20. The interest on the same fund, at 165 per cent, would be \$444,814 40. The interest on the same fund, at 166 per cent, would be \$447,512 60. The interest on the same fund, at 167 per cent, would be \$450,210 80. The interest on the same fund, at 168 per cent, would be \$452,909 00. The interest on the same fund, at 169 per cent, would be \$455,607 20. The interest on the same fund, at 170 per cent, would be \$458,305 40. The interest on the same fund, at 171 per cent, would be \$461,003 60. The interest on the same fund, at 172 per cent, would be \$463,701 80. The interest on the same fund, at 173 per cent, would be \$466,400 00. The interest on the same fund, at 174 per cent, would be \$469,098 20. The interest on the same fund, at 175 per cent, would be \$471,796 40. The interest on the same fund, at 176 per cent, would be \$474,494 60. The interest on the same fund, at 177 per cent, would be \$477,192 80. The interest on the same fund, at 178 per cent, would be \$479,891 00. The interest on the same fund, at 179 per cent, would be \$482,589 20. The interest on the same fund, at 180 per cent, would be \$485,287 40. The interest on the same fund, at 181 per cent, would be \$487,985 60. The interest on the same fund, at 182 per cent, would be \$490,683 80. The interest on the same fund, at 183 per cent, would be \$493,382 00. The interest on the same fund, at 184 per cent, would be \$496,080 20. The interest on the same fund, at 185 per cent, would be \$498,778 40. The interest on the same fund, at 186 per cent, would be \$501,476 60. The interest on the same fund, at 187 per cent, would be \$504,174 80. The interest on the same fund, at 188 per cent, would be \$506,873 00. The interest on the same fund, at 189 per cent, would be \$509,571 20. The interest on the same fund, at 190 per cent, would be \$512,269 40. The interest on the same fund, at 191 per cent, would be \$514,967 60. The interest on the same fund, at 192 per cent, would be \$517,665 80. The interest on the same fund, at 193 per cent, would be \$520,364 00. The interest on the same fund, at 194 per cent, would be \$523,062 20. The interest on the same fund, at 195 per cent, would be \$525,760 40. The interest on the same fund, at 196 per cent, would be \$528,458 60. The interest on the same fund, at 197 per cent, would be \$531,156 80. The interest on the same fund, at 198 per cent, would be \$533,855 00. The interest on the same fund, at 199 per cent, would be \$536,553 20. The interest on the same fund, at 200 per cent, would be \$539,251 40. The interest on the same fund, at 201 per cent, would be \$541,949 60. The interest on the same fund, at 202 per cent, would be \$544,647 80. The interest on the same fund, at 203 per cent, would be \$547,346 00. The interest on the same fund, at 204 per cent, would be \$550,044 20. The interest on the same fund, at 205 per cent, would be \$552,742 40. The interest on the same fund, at 206 per cent, would be \$555,440 60. The interest on the same fund, at 207 per cent, would be \$558,138 80. The interest on the same fund, at 208 per cent, would be \$560,837 00. The interest on the same fund, at 209 per cent, would be \$563,535 20. The interest on the same fund, at 210 per cent, would be \$566,233 40. The interest on the same fund, at 211 per cent, would be \$568,931 60. The interest on the same fund, at 212 per cent, would be \$571,629 80. The interest on the same fund, at 213 per cent, would be \$574,328 00. The interest on the same fund, at 214 per cent, would be \$577,026 20. The interest on the same fund, at 215 per cent, would be \$579,724 40. The interest on the same fund, at 216 per cent, would be \$582,422 60. The interest on the same fund, at 217 per cent, would be \$585,120 80. The interest on the same fund, at 218 per cent, would be \$587,819 00. The interest on the same fund, at 219 per cent, would be \$590,517 20. The interest on the same fund, at 220 per cent, would be \$593,215 40. The interest on the same fund, at 221 per cent, would be \$595,913 60. The interest on the same fund, at 222 per cent, would be \$598,611 80. The interest on the same fund, at 223 per cent, would be \$601,310 00. The interest on the same fund, at 224 per cent, would be \$604,008 20. The interest on the same fund, at 225 per cent, would be \$606,706 40. The interest on the same fund, at 226 per cent, would be \$609,404 60. The interest on the same fund, at 227 per cent, would be \$612,102 80. The interest on the same fund, at 228 per cent, would be \$614,801 00. The interest on the same fund, at 229 per cent, would be \$617,499 20. The interest on the same fund, at 230 per cent, would be \$620,197 40. The interest on the same fund, at 231 per cent, would be \$622,895 60. The interest on the same fund, at 232 per cent, would be \$625,593 80. The interest on the same fund, at 233 per cent, would be \$628,292 00. The interest on the same fund, at 234 per cent, would be \$630,990 20. The interest on the same fund, at 235 per cent, would be \$633,688 40. The interest on the same fund, at 236 per cent, would be \$636,386 60. The interest on the same fund, at 237 per cent, would be \$639,084 80. The interest on the same fund, at 238 per cent, would be \$641,783

admitted to be baptized. I'll be hanged if I'll be outdone in any respect!" The chaplain withdrew.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.
Office Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.
Secretary Chase expects to meet on Monday delegations representing the banks of Boston, New York and Philadelphia for conference on financial matters. Since the suspensions this city has been flooded with small notes, many of them worthless.

Next week the House committee on ways and means will offer and hope to carry their bill imposing taxation and the revamp of the tariff by an increase of duties.

It is rumored that Gen. Stevens, now at Hilton Head, will be one of the brigadier generals rejected by the senate.

There are numerous applications for the mission to Rome, which the north-western members claim as belonging to some one from their section.

The commissioner of patents has been requested by congress to state whether Mr. Brown, formerly agricultural chief clerk, is now employed in Europe to purchase seeds. There was much fault with Brown's official conduct while here, and if he has been sent abroad it will make some disturbance.

The King Philip came up from the lower Potomac this forenoon, and reports meeting the Pensacola between Mt. Vernon and Fort Washington, bound down. The fog was so thick last night that the Stepping Stones was obliged to lay off Alexandria till this forenoon. At noon she again started to run the rebel blockade.

Cairo, Jan. 11.
This morning three rebel boats from Cairo attacked our gunboats lying off Fort Jefferson. A brief engagement ensued for a short time, when the rebels retreated. One of our gunboats fired until they reached the batteries at Columbus. It is believed that one of the rebel boats was disabled. Four of our pickets were shot last night near Bird's Point, it is supposed by some of Logwood's rebel cavalry which has been roving about, committing depredations in that vicinity for some days. Gen. Paine has dispatched a force of cavalry in pursuit of them. Deserters arrived from Columbus here this morning, who report a great alarm there, the troops apprehending an attack by the federal forces. No movement has been made by the troops here since yesterday.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DESPATCHES.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 12.
This morning's Gazette contains Gov. Dennison received despatches from Washington, on Friday night, informing him that there was a pressing necessity for troops in western Virginia. Gen. McClellan was advised that 14 regiments of infantry and 5 batteries of artillery, with 2 regiments of cavalry, could be thrown into Virginia by Tuesday night, and that more than half of these which had received marching orders would be out of the state by last night.

On Saturday despatches were received countermanding the orders of Friday night. The soldiers, however, have instructions to hold themselves in readiness to march.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.
Tribune's despatch.—The following was received at the navy department this evening, from the United States sloop of war Pensacola, at anchor off Liverpool Point, Sunday a. m., 6 o'clock, January 12:

To the Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of Navy:—We passed the batteries erected at Cockpit and Shipping Points at 5:45 p. m., without being hit. They fired about 15 shells at us from their two batteries, and nearly all of them passed over the ship. Their firing was very good, but they aimed too high.

Signed, HENRY W. MORRIS, Capt.

The batteries below Liverpool can do no harm to the Pensacola, their distance from the channel being too great.

The three months men among the released prisoners were, yesterday, paid off and mustered out of service. The others being engaged to the government for the war will be paid off to-morrow, and furloughed for one month.

A rumor from Alexandria says that a secession merchant, named Harper, is under arrest for refusing to receive United States treasury notes at par, and that Gen. Montgomery has, upon this case, issued an order for the arrest of parties in that town who, hereafter, may attempt to depreciate the value of this currency.

The President has said he will not accept Gen. Sigel's resignation, except as a last resort; he believes him a valuable officer, and will spare no pains to retain him in the service.

Lieut. Gov. Fiske, and other prominent citizens of Kentucky, now here, succeeded, yesterday, in obtaining 6000 carbines for use in their state, and in Tennessee.

Should the bill reorganizing the supreme court, reported from the senate judiciary committee, become a law, there is reason to believe that Senator Browning, of Illinois, Secretary Caleb B. Smith, of Indiana, and Hon. Joseph Holt, of Kentucky, will be the new judges for the 9th, 8th and 7th circuits, respectively.

The assistant secretary of the treasury, Geo. Harrington, has gone to Port Royal for the benefit of his health. Wm. M. Hodge is temporarily discharging the duties of his office.

Times' despatch.—Adj. Gen. Fennel, of Kentucky, is in Washington, and brings cheering news. Gen. Bell is universally popular, and believed invincible. General Fennel anticipates a great battle this week, and the advance of Buell's entire army into Tennessee within thirty days. Arms and clothing were sent along to supply the thousands of Tennesseans who are known to be ready to join the army as soon as it reaches the state.

Herold's despatch.—A difficulty is presented as to the disposition of all the cavalry regiments which have been accepted. The commanding general asked for twenty-seven regiments, and the whole number accepted and authorized to be raised is 73. This excess will cost the government about \$40,000,000 of needless expense. It is proposed that the number of regiments actually required, shall be as efficient as possible, and the others offered the option of discharge from the service or transferred to infantry.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.
By the brig Lucy Darling, from Nassau, New Providence, we are in receipt of important information. It appears the steamer Ella Warley, formerly the Isabella of Charleston, had sailed previous to the 4th of January from Nassau, apparently for St. Johns, N. F., but very little doubt existed that she was actually bound for Charleston, as she had on board the cargo of the ship Eliza Bonhill from Liverpool. This ship sailed from England via Charleston, where she made an attempt to run the blockade, but failed. The British steamer Gladstone was at Nassau, waiting to sail for a southern port. On the 29th ult., the British ship, the Commodore, 101 guns, struck on a sandbank, on the east side of Balkey, and when last heard from, the rock had pierced five feet through her bottom.

County Board of Supervisors.
The newly elected board of supervisors met to-day at the court room, at 2 o'clock, P. M. The members were all present, as follows:

Cyrus Bliss, E. L. Carpenter, B. F. Carey, Thomas Earle, S. A. Hudson, R. T. Pember, and C. H. Parker.

On motion of Mr. Bliss the board proceeded to elect a chairman by ballot.

Whole number of ballots upon the informal ballot was seven, as follows:

E. L. Carpenter, 2
B. F. Carey, 2
C. H. Parker, 2
S. A. Hudson, 1
First formal ballot:

B. F. Carey, 4
C. H. Parker, 2
E. L. Carpenter, 1
B. F. Carey having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared elected chairman.

On motion of Mr. Carpenter the board resolved itself into a committee of the whole on rules to govern the board.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The annual meeting of the trustees of the fire department will be held this evening, at 8 o'clock, at the house of Rescue Hook and Ladder company, after the election of officers of the department. New members will present their credentials and take their seats.

A Card.
Dear Sir—We, the undersigned, having witnessed your personation of "Hamlet," "Macbeth," the "Stranger," &c., to our perfect satisfaction, and on account of our appreciation of your Artistic skill, as well as your gentlemanly demeanor, we have the pleasure to present a Complimentary Benefit for you on each evening of this week as well as your convenience. The play to be the "Merchant of Venice," your personating Burdock.

Availing myself, we remain truly yours:
J. H. Haddon, 1st.
J. H. Haddon, 2nd.
J. H. Haddon, 3rd.
J. H. Haddon, 4th.
J. H. Haddon, 5th.
J. H. Haddon, 6th.
J. H. Haddon, 7th.
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Mr. Sumner from the committee on federal relations, reported the bill on the subject of the French spoliation claims, with a recommendation that it be postponed until next session.

Mr. Wilson, from the military committee, reported the house bill making appropriation of \$150,000 for completing the defenses of Washington.

HANCOCK, Va., via Frederick, Jan. 13.
Gen. Jackson, with 15,000 regulars, 3,000 militia, and 18 guns, after threatening Romney, appeared before this place, at a distance, to-day, probably on his return to Winchester. He had three days' rations left. Up to the time of this dispatch he had made no demonstration. A week ago, yesterday, he, with a full force, appeared at Bath, where there were but about 500 Union troops; these being detachments of several regiments. An attack was made by the whole rebel militia, who were repulsed by our volunteers. Subsequently Jackson's regulars made an attack in front, at the same time executing a flank movement, when our troops fell back on Hancock.

The estimate of Gen. Jackson's force is corroborated from several sources.

BOSTON, Jan. 13.
The steamship Constitution, with the Maine 12th and the Bay State regiments sailed at 7 a. m. for Port Monroe.

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A report was brought up yesterday morning that a large propeller was ashore a few miles below Cape Henry. The Spaulding was sent to her assistance, but could find nothing of her, and consequently returned here early last night.

The enemy raised a flag-staff and flag yesterday, on Sewall's Point. It is seen very conspicuously above the trees.

The Spaulding is landing rapidly, and is expected to sail for Port Royal, via Hatteras, this evening.

Company D, of the naval brigade, with Col. Wadrop and Lieut. Tolson, came over from camp Hamilton this p. m., and went on board the gunboats Hancock and Southfield to man the guns. The above are part of Gen. Burnside's expedition.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.
Rumors continue to be circulated representing the condition of Gen. McClellan as unfavorable, but the truth is, he continues daily to improve, and rides out in his carriage on business. The President has approved the joint resolution explanatory of the act to increase the duties on tea, coffee and sugar.

The Markets.
NEW YORK, Jan. 13.
Flour shade better, sales 12,000 barrels, 5,500s. 60c western; 5,700s. 65c common to medium extra western. Wheat market quiet and firm, sales 20,000 bushels, 1.35 amber Iowa; 1.40 amber Michigan.

Special Order No. 1.
HEADQUARTERS 15th REGIMENT WY. VOLUNTEERS, JANESVILLE, January 13th, 1862.

All officers and enlisted men of this command, who are absent on leave, sick, or otherwise, will report themselves without delay, as the regiment is under orders to move this week. Hereafter no leaves will be granted extending beyond Thursday the 16th.

Whitewater Register and Albany Times please copy. By order,
M. MALONY, Col. Com'd Reg't.
(Signed) WM. RUGER, Adjutant.

MANQUING ORDERS.—Orders have been received by the 13th regiment to leave here next Saturday for Leavenworth.

THEATRE.—The annoyances to which visitors to the theatre have been subjected during the past week, will not be suffered hereafter, and those who wish a quiet enjoyment will find it in the hall. The company now performing is universally conceded to be the best ever in the city, and the selection of pieces is such as to make a good entertainment.

The following letters are held for postage in the Janesville post office:

Mr. George Brown, Matanzas, Island of Cuba.
Mr. Andrew McMullen, Cardenas, Island of Cuba.
J. M. BURGESS, P. M.

SABATH SCHOOL FESTIVAL.—The Sabbath School connected with the Baptist Church will hold their annual festival at the Hyatt House hall, on Wednesday evening of this week. The exercises will consist of singing by the children, short addresses, probably by gentlemen from abroad. Music by the regimental band of the 13th regiment. Supper will be provided. An admission of 10 cents will be charged, and 25 cents for supper.

All are invited to attend.

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The Markets.
NEW YORK, Jan. 13.
Flour shade better, sales 12,000 barrels, 5,500s. 60c western; 5,700s. 65c common to medium extra western. Wheat market quiet and firm, sales 20,000 bushels, 1.35 amber Iowa; 1.40 amber Michigan.

Special Order No. 1.
HEADQUARTERS 15th REGIMENT WY. VOLUNTEERS, JANESVILLE, January 13th, 1862.

All officers and enlisted men of this command, who are absent on leave, sick, or otherwise, will report themselves without delay, as the regiment is under orders to move this week. Hereafter no leaves will be granted extending beyond Thursday the 16th.

Whitewater Register and Albany Times please copy. By order,
M. MALONY, Col. Com'd Reg't.
(Signed) WM. RUGER, Adjutant.

MANQUING ORDERS.—Orders have been received by the 13th regiment to leave here next Saturday for Leavenworth.

THEATRE.—The annoyances to which visitors to the theatre have been subjected during the past week, will not be suffered hereafter, and those who wish a quiet enjoyment will find it in the hall. The company now performing is universally conceded to be the best ever in the city, and the selection of pieces is such as to make a good entertainment.

The following letters are held for postage in the Janesville post office:

Mr. George Brown, Matanzas, Island of Cuba.
Mr. Andrew McMullen, Cardenas, Island of Cuba.
J. M. BURGESS, P. M.

SABATH SCHOOL FESTIVAL.—The Sabbath School connected with the Baptist Church will hold their annual festival at the Hyatt House hall, on Wednesday evening of this week. The exercises will consist of singing by the children, short addresses, probably by gentlemen from abroad. Music by the regimental band of the 13th regiment. Supper will be provided. An admission of 10 cents will be charged, and 25 cents for supper.

All are invited to attend.

SECOND GREAT ARRIVAL
OF
Fail and Winter Goods!

AT THE
NEW AND POPULAR STORE
Jenkins & Dovey's Block,

to the new store in
Jenkins & Dovey's Block,

opposite McKee & Bro's.
Leaving all gauding and blowing with those to whom it is more congenial, we will simply state that our stock is

embracing every style of
Men's, Women's & Children's Wear,
bought at the very lowest cash figures, and will be sold at a

Small Advance
only from first cost.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon us in the past, I hope by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

Custom Work and Repairing,
done as usual, with
PROMPTNESS AND DISPATCH.

Entire Satisfaction Guaranteed
In every case.

REMEMBER THE "BIG BOOT,"
OPPOSITE MCKEE & BRO'S,
Main Street, - - - Janesville.

OLD TIME
JANESVILLE COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
Jackman & Smith's Block, 3d Story.

THOROUGH and practical Instruction in Double Entry, Book Keeping and Penmanship given— Rooms day and evening sessions.

Writing Academy!
CONDUCTED with the best County College, in Jackman & Smith's block, 3d story. Open day and evening. Two courses, running book and lady's hand, taught in one month's time. Terms, \$2 per month in advance.

Great Bargains in Millinery.
MRS. O'NEILL'S MILLINERY, 3d story, Jackman & Smith's block, 3d story. Open day and evening. Two courses, running book and lady's hand, taught in one month's time. Terms, \$2 per month in advance.

BENNETTS GIVEN AWAY!
To make room for new stock, and to give our customers a chance to get a new hat, we will give away a new hat to every customer who purchases a new hat from us. The hats are made of the finest material, and are of the latest style. They are given away free of charge.

Broche, Square and Long Shawls
We have on hand an elegant variety of

FURS!
consisting of Fitch, French Cooney, Mink, &c., &c., with

MUFFS TO MATCH,
and which we offer

Twenty-Five Per Cent Lower
than any other establishment in this city, a fact fully admitted by all who have purchased of us. Our furs are entirely new and warranted free from moth.

Call, Examine and Judge for Yourself.
We feel grateful for the extensive patronage bestowed on us and hope to merit its continuance.

HENDRICK & LEECH,
Jenkins & Dovey's New Block.

NEW GOODS!
WHEELLOCK'S
JUST RECEIVED, a Splendid Assortment of

CROCKERY,
consisting of several patterns of
White Iron Stone China,

the best in the New York markets, and latest styles. Full stock of

STONE CHINA, COLORED WARE, &c. WARE, REDD WARE, PAINTED WARE, YELLOW and BROWNISH WARE, &c.

Also, an assortment of
FRENCH CHINA WARE,
Fancy and Plain, in sets and to match from. A large assortment of

GLASSWARE,
Pressed and Cut, Plain and Fancy. Splendid lot

Kerosene Lamps
will be sold very low.

HANG LAMPS, SIDE LAMPS, &c., &c.
KEROSENE LANTERNS,
something new. Also,

OIL AND FLUID LANTERNS!
good shades.

LAMP CHIMNEYS, SHADES, &c.
Fine assortment of
Looking Glasses,
TRA TRAYS, CASTORS AND ORNATE, TABLE

OUTLETS, DESKTOP KNIVES, RUBBER HANDLES, NEW PATTERNS OF FORKS AND SPOONS, RUBBER SPITTOONS, &c.

These goods were bought very low of Importers and Manufacturers only, and will
Be sold Cheap.
Call and see if these things are not so, at "25"
WHEELLOCK'S,
MAIN STREET,
October 10th, 1861.

IT IS VERY CHEAP!
It Only Costs 10 Cents.
EVERY PERSON CAN BUY A ROLL.
10 Cents is a Small Sum to Pay.
ONE DIME, TWO FIVE CENT PIECES
is all that is asked for the
WATER PROOF WATER PROOF WATER PROOF
LEATHER LEATHER LEATHER
PRESERVATIVE, PRESERVATIVE, PRESERVATIVE,
TALMAN & COLLINS,
JANESVILLE, WIS.
JANESVILLE, WIS.
JANESVILLE, WIS.

REMOVAL
TAKES pleasure in announcing to our many patrons and the public generally that we have removed our stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES
Jenkins & Dovey's Block,

to the new store in
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Leaving all gauding and blowing with those to whom it is more congenial, we will simply state that our stock is

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WHEELLOCK'S,
MAIN STREET,
October 10th, 1861.

450 CASES AND 450 BALES
OF
NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED BY
McKEY & BRO.,
within the last 15 days! All of which are now

Opened, Marked and Ready for Sale.
A MONG them are the following:

100 CASES OF PRINTS,
containing 100,000 yards, consisting of Phillip Allen's, Yarns and American Prints. We have the best of the New York Jobber, all new 2 1/2 style, which, notwithstanding the advance on all cotton goods, will sell at the price of 50c per yard, and all other prints at 40c per yard.

25,000 yards Madder Prints, at 20c per yard, worth 10c more.
10,000 yards good Madder Prints, at 25c per yard for one dollar—only 5 cents per yard, worth 10c more per yard.
8,500 yards Fancy Figured Delaines, at 1 shilling per yard, 4,500 yards best French and American Delaine, at 20c per yard. Sold in every city of the United States, except Janesville, at 25c per yard.
15,000 yards of various styles of

DRESS GOODS!
Latest Importations, averaging from 12 1/2c up to 15c (50c) white and black cloths, much more at 10c, just received. Also, Fancy Prints, as much called for.

300 pieces plain and fancy Merinos, all shades; having been purchased in

state affairs, from the conviction that, having lavished our means in preparation, it becomes us to try and husband them as well, the better to enable us to meet and crush the greatest, and, before God, I believe, the most causeless and wicked rebellion the world has ever seen.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.
BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,
Omaha Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.

Secretary Chase expects to meet on Monday delegations representing the banks of Boston, New York and Philadelphia for conference on financial matters. Since the suspensions this city has been flooded with small notes, many of them worthless.

Next week the house committee on ways and means will offer and hope to carry their bills imposing taxation and the revival of the tariff by an increase of duties.

It is rumored that Gen. Stevens, now at Hilton Head, will be one of the brigadiers generally rejected by the senate.

There are numerous applications for the mission to Rome, which the north-western members claim as belonging to some one from their section.

The commissioner of patents has been requested by congress to state whether Mr. Brown, formerly agricultural chief clerk, is now employed in Europe to purchase seeds. There was much fault with Brown's official conduct while here, and if he has been sent abroad it will make some disturbance.

The King Philip came up from the lower Potomac this forenoon, and reports meeting the Pensacola between Mr. Vernon and Fort Washington, bound down. The fog was so thick last night that the Stepping Stones was obliged to lay off Alexandria till this forenoon. At noon she again started to run the rebel blockade.

Cairo, Jan. 11.

This morning three rebel boats from Cairo attacked our gunboats lying off Fort Jefferson. A brisk engagement ensued for a short time, when the rebels retreated, our boats pursuing them until they reached the batteries at Columbus. It is believed that one of the rebel boats was disabled. Four of our pickets were shot last night near Bird's Point, it is supposed by some of Logwood's rebel cavalry which has been roving about, committing depredations in that vicinity for some days. Gen. Paine has dispatched a force of cavalry in pursuit of them. Deserters arrived from Columbus here this morning, who report a great alarm there, the troops apprehending an attack by the federal forces. No movement has been made by the troops here since yesterday.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DESPATCHES.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 12.

This morning's Gazette says—Gov. Dennison received despatches from Washington, on Friday night, informing him that there was a pressing necessity for troops in Virginia. Gen. McClellan was advised that the rebels had captured a battery of artillery, with 2 regiments of cavalry, could be thrown into Virginia by Tuesday night, and that more than half of these which had received marching orders would be out of the state by last night.

On Saturday despatches were received countermanding the orders of Friday night. The soldiers, however, have instructions to hold themselves in readiness to march.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.

Tribune's despatch.—The following was received at the navy department this evening, from the United States ship of war Pensacola, at anchor off Liverpool Point, Sunday a. m., 6 o'clock, January 12.

To the Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of Navy:—We passed the batteries erected at Cockpit and Shipping Points at 5:45 p. m., without being hit. They fired about 16 shells at us from their two batteries, and nearly all of them passed over the ship. Their firing was very good, but they aimed too high.

Signed, HENRY W. MORRIS, Capt.

The batteries below Liverpool can do no harm to the Pensacola, their distance from the channel being too great.

The three months men among the released prisoners were, yesterday, paid off and mustered out of service. The men belonging to regiments enlisted for the war will be paid off to-morrow, and furloughed for one month.

A rumor from Alexandria says that a secession merchant, named Harper, is under arrest for refusing to receive United States treasury notes at par, and that Gen. Montgomery has, upon this case, issued an order for the arrest of parties in that town who, hereafter, may attempt to depreciate the value of this currency.

The President has said he will not accept Gen. Sigel's resignation, except as a last resort; he believes him a valuable officer, and will spare no pains to retain him in the service.

Lieut. Geo. Fiske, and other prominent citizens of Kentucky, now here, succeeded, yesterday, in obtaining 5000 carbines, for use in their state, and in Tennessee.

Should the bill reorganizing the supreme court, reported from the senate judiciary committee, become a law, there is reason to believe that Senator Browning, of Illinois, Secretary Caleb B. Smith, of Indiana, and Secretary H. H. Hodge, of Kentucky, will be the new judges for the 9th, 8th and 7th circuits, respectively.

The assistant secretary of the treasury, Geo. Harrington, has gone to Port Royal for the benefit of his health. Wm. M. Hodge is temporarily discharging the duties of his office.

Times' dispatch.—Adj. Gen. Fennel, of Kentucky, is in Washington, and brings cheering news. Gen. Buell is universally popular, and believed invincible. General Fennel anticipates a great battle this week, and the advance of Buell's entire army into Tennessee within thirty days. Arms and clothing were sent along to supply the thousands of Tennesseans who are known to be ready to join the army as soon as it reaches the state.

Herald's dispatch.—A difficulty is presented as to the disposition of all the cavalry regiments which have been accepted. The commanding general asked for twenty-seven regiments, and the whole number accepted and authorized to be raised is 75. This excess will cost the government about \$46,000,000 of needless expense. It is proposed that the number of regiments actually required, shall be as efficient as possible, and the others offered the option of discharge from the service or transferred to infantry.

New York, Jan. 12.

By the late Lucy Darling, of Nassau, New Providence, we are in receipt of important information. It appears the steamship Ella Warley, formerly the Isabella of Charleston, had sailed previous to the 4th of January from Nassau, apparently for St. Johns, N. P., but very little doubt existed that she was actually bound for Charleston, as she had on board the cargo of the ship Eliza Bonhill from Liverpool. This ship sailed from England via Charleston, where she made an attempt to run the blockade, but failed. The British steamer Gladstone was at Nassau, waiting to sail for a southern port. On the 29th ult., the British ship of war Conqueror, 101 guns, struck on a sandbar, on the east side of Balkey, and when last heard from, the rock had pierced five feet through her bottom.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.

Tribune's dispatch.—An officer now here, and who was in the recent fight near New Market bridge, will make affidavit that fifty armed negroes, flanked by whites, formed the center, and that they fought better than their fellow soldiers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.

Mrs. Gaines, whose celebrated law suit against the city of New Orleans was decided in the supreme court, just before the secession of Louisiana, has received permission to cross the lines to New Orleans via Fort Monroe and Norfolk. The coast survey bureau has detailed one of its most efficient officers to accompany the Burnside expedition.

FREDERICK, Md., Jan. 12.

The rumors circulated that the town of Bath has been burned in outrage. The rebel army, under Gen. Jackson, is in and around Bath. They burned some buildings yesterday.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.

Mr. Holman, from the select committee on government contracts, reported resolutions, which were adopted, calling on the secretary of war to inform the house under what authority and by whom army supplies were furnished to the military purposes in Utah were sold, with a statement of the property, its cost and value, and amount realized from the sale, with notice, if any was given of sale; if any supplies were destroyed, by whose direction, and that the secretary furnish a copy of the order for that purpose; also that the secretary inform the house by whose authority 1,400 troops have been organized in Colorado, what disposition is to be made of them, what arms have been purchased by the governor of that territory, and whether it is the intention of the war department to recognize and liquidate the debt thus incurred, including the purchase of arms, &c.

Mr. Stevens, from the committee on ways and means, reported an army appropriation bill. Referred to the committee of the whole.

Mr. Davis, from the committee on elections, made a favorable report on the memorial of Andrew J. Clements, praying that he be admitted to a seat as a representative from the 4th congressional district of Tennessee. The report was adopted.

Mr. Clements was qualified by taking the oath to support the constitution of the United States.

SENATE.—A number of petitions were presented.

Mr. Sumner from the committee on federal relations, reported the bill on the subject of the French spoliation claims, with a recommendation that it be postponed until next session.

Mr. Wilson, from the military committee, reported the house bill making appropriation of \$150,000 for completing the defenses of Washington.

HANCOCK, Va., Jan. 13.

Frederick, Jan. 13.

Gen. Jackson, with 15,000 regulars, 3,000 militia, and 18 guns, after breaching Romney, appeared before this place, at a distance, to-day, probably on his return to Winchester. He had three days' rations left. Up to the time of this dispatch he had made no demonstration. A week ago, yesterday, he, with a full force, appeared at Bath, where there were but about 500 Union troops; these being detachments of several regiments. An attack was made by the whole rebel militia, who were repulsed by our volunteers. Subsequently Jackson's regulars made an attack in front, at which time our troops fell back on Hancock. The estimate of Gen. Jackson's force is corroborated from several sources.

Boston, Jan. 13.

The steamship Constitution, with the Maine 12th and the Bay State regiments sailed at 7 a. m. for Port Monroe.

Fort Monroe, Jan. 12.

A report was brought up yesterday morning that a large propeller was ashore a few miles below Cape Henry. The Spaulding was sent to her assistance, but could find no propeller, and consequently returned here early last night.

The enemy raised a flag-staff and flag yesterday, on Sewall's Point. It is seen very conspicuously above the trees.

The Spaulding is landing troops, and is expected to sail for Port Royal, via Hatteras, this evening.

Company B, of the naval brigade, with Col. Wadrop and Lieut. Tolson, came over from camp Hamilton this p. m., and went on board the gunboats Hunchback and Southfield to man the guns. The above are part of Gen. Burnside's expedition.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.

Rumors continue to be circulated representing the condition of Gen. McClellan unfavorable, but the truth is, he continues daily to improve, and rides out in his carriage on business. The President has approved the joint resolution explanatory of the act to increase the duties on tea, coffee and sugar.

The Markets.

New York, Jan. 13.

Flour slacks better, sales 12,000 barrels, 5,500,50 super western 5,700,55 com. medium and extra western. Wheat market quiet, and firm, sales 20,000 bushels, 1,35 amber lower; 1,10 amber Michigan.

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All are invited to attend.

County Board of Supervisors.

The newly elected board of supervisors met to-day at the court room, at 2 o'clock, P. M. The members were all present, as follows:

Cyrus Bliss, E. L. Carpenter, B. F. Carey, Thomas Earle, S. A. Hudson, R. T. Penber, and C. H. Parker.

On motion of Mr. Bliss the board proceeded to elect a chairman by ballot.

Whole number of ballots upon the informal ballot was seven, as follows:

E. L. Carpenter, 2
B. F. Carey, 2
C. H. Parker, 2
S. A. Hudson, 1
First formal ballot:

B. F. Carey, 4
C. H. Parker, 2
E. L. Carpenter, 1
B. F. Carey having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared elected chairman.

On motion of Mr. Carpenter the board resolved itself into a committee of the whole on rules to govern the board.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The annual meeting of the trustees of the fire department will be held this evening, at 8 o'clock, at the house of Rescue Hook and Ladder company, after the election of officers of the department. New members will present their credentials and take their seats.

A Card.

Dear Sir—We, the undersigned, having witnessed your performance of "The Merchant of Venice," &c., to our perfect satisfaction, and on account of our appreciation of your Artistic skill, as well as your gentlemanly demeanor, on the stage, do propose a Complimentary Benefit for you on each evening of this week as well as suit your convenience. The play to be the "Merchant of Venice," you personating Shylock.

Your highly flattering note, tendering me a benefit to be given on the 13th inst., at the house of the bride's father, Thomas Goffey, by Rev. B. King, Mr. JAMES HARTWELL, of Johnston, to Miss NANCY A. GODFREY, of Lima.

It is at all times a source of gratification to feel that our efforts to please meet with the approbation of our friends and the public; and in accepting your kind offer, I beg to return you my sincere thanks for the compliment, and to assure you that I will spare no pains to deserve it. With your permission, I will leave WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, JANUARY 15TH, as the occasion, and at your suggestion, the "Merchant of Venice" as the play, in which the full strength of the company will appear.

Trusting the evening's entertainment will be worthy your approval, with respect, I remain yours, and the public's obedient servant.

W. H. RILEY.

HYATT HOUSE,
Janesville, Wis., Jan. 13th, 1862.

To Messrs. Smith, Woods, Armstrong, Haselton, Wadsworth, Hudson, Adams, Flynn, Boyd, Glascock, &c., &c., &c.

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Your highly flattering note, tendering me a benefit to be given on the 13th inst., at the house of the bride's father, Thomas Goffey, by Rev. B. King, Mr. JAMES HARTWELL, of Johnston, to Miss NANCY A. GODFREY, of Lima.

It is at all times a source of gratification to feel that our efforts to please meet with the approbation of our friends and the public; and in accepting your kind offer, I beg to return you my sincere thanks for the compliment, and to assure you that I will spare no pains to deserve it. With your permission, I will leave WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, JANUARY 15TH, as the occasion, and at your suggestion, the "Merchant of Venice" as the play, in which the full strength of the company will appear.

Trusting the evening's entertainment will be worthy your approval, with respect, I remain yours, and the public's obedient servant.

W. H. RILEY.

HYATT HOUSE,
Janesville, Wis., Jan. 13th, 1862.

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Janesville, Wis., Jan. 13th, 1862.

To Messrs. Smith, Woods, Armstrong, Haselton, Wadsworth, Hudson, Adams, Flynn, Boyd, Glascock, &c., &c., &c.

SECOND GREAT ARRIVAL

OF
Fall and Winter Goods!

AT THE
NEW AND POPULAR STORE

OF
RIORDAN & LEECH,
Main Street, Janesville.

OWING to the immense trade we have done since commencement in this city, (a trade which far exceeds our most sanguine expectations,) we have been enabled to add to our already well selected and extensive stock a still greater variety of

NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS,
all of which have been purchased previous to the late advances, thereby giving us the advantage of merchants who have been obliged to pay a far higher rate for goods purchased within the past week or two; we shall therefore continue to sell at prices which are sure to give satisfaction, and which have given us the character of

The Cheapest Store in Janesville,
and which we are determined to maintain during our stay in this city.

We call particular attention to our extensive variety of

DRESS GOODS,
comprising the latest styles in market: beautiful figured and plain materials, all colors, Ottoman, Reppe, Silk, Poplin, double width, black and white, check, Valenise, Cordemans, Coburgs, &c., &c., together with an elegant assortment of

DELAINES,
of the very richest styles.

SHAWLS AND CLOAKS,
In this department we have always been able to boast of the best selection in town and have added all the

Different Styles Lately Manufactured,
thereby enabling us to offer the

HANDSOMEST LOT OF CLOAKS
to be found in any city of the west, not even excepting Chicago. Our stock of

Broche, Square and Long Shawls
is also of the very best quality.

FURS!
consisting of Fitch, French, Cooney, Mink, &c., &c., with

MUFFS TO MATCH,
and which we offer

Twenty-Five Per Cent Lower
than any other establishment in this city, a fact fully attested by all who have purchased of us. Our furs are entirely new and warranted free from moths.

It is unnecessary for us to enumerate our stock.

Call, Examine and Judge for Yourself.

We feel grateful for the extensive patronage bestowed on us and hope to merit its continuation.

RIORDAN & LEECH,
Jencks & Dewey's New Block.

NEW GOODS!
WHEELLOCK'S

JUST RECEIVED, a Splendid Assortment of
CROCKERY,
consisting of several patterns of

White Iron Stone China,
the best in the New York markets, and latest styles.

Also, a fine assortment of
FRENCH CHINA WARE,
Fancy and Plain, in sets and to match from. A large assortment of

GLASSWARE,
Pressed and Cut, Plain and Fancy. Splendid lot of

Kerosene Lamps
will be sold very low.

KEROSENE LANTERNS,
something new. Also,

OIL AND FLUID LANTERNS,
good choice,

LAMP CHIMNEYS, SHADES, &c.
Fine assortment of

Looking Glasses,
TEA TRAYS, CANTORS AND CUPSETS, TABLE CUTLERY, DESERT KNIVES, RUBBER HANDLES, NEW PATTERNS OF FORKS AND SPOONS, RUBBER SPITTOONS, &c.

These goods were bought very low of Importers and Manufacturers only, and will

Be sold Cheap.
Call and see if these things are not so, at

WHEELLOCK'S,
Main Street, Janesville, Wis.,
October 7th, 1861.

IT IS VERY CHEAP!
It Only Costs 10 Cents.
EVERY PERSON CAN BUY A ROLL.
10 Cents is a Small Sum to Pay.

REMOVAL.

TAKE pleasure in announcing to our many patrons and the public generally that we have removed our stock to

Boots and Shoes
to the new store in

Jenkins & Dewey's Block,
opposite McKee & Bro's,

embracing every style of
Men's, Women's & Children's Wear,
bought at the very lowest cash figures, and will be sold at

Small Advances
only from first cost.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon us in the past, I hope by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

Custom Work and Repairing,
done as usual, with

PROMPTNESS AND DISPATCH.
Entire Satisfaction Guaranteed
in every case.

REMEMBER THE "BIG BOOT,"
Main Street, - - - Janesville.

OPPOSITE MCKEE & BRO'S,
OLD BUILDING

JANESVILLE COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
Jackson & Smith's Block, 3d Story.

THEOROUGH and practical instruction in Double Entry, Book Keeping and Penmanship given—Journals open day and evening.

Writing Academy!
Connected with the Rock County College, in Jackson & Smith's Block, 3d story. Open day and evening. Book Keeping and Penmanship taught in one month's time. Terms, \$2 per month in advance.

Great Bargains in Millinery.
MR. ODEA is now selling her large stock of new and fashionable winter hats, in Velveteen, Satin, silk, &c., at a great sacrifice. In fact, no reasonable offer will be refused, as sales must be made or

BONNETS GIVEN AWAY!
to make room for her spring goods, and ladies will find great bargains in an assortment of millinery as can be seen west of New York.

400 Bonnets of her customers will be returned and new like new, without cost of

Dresses made or cut to order, and the newest models furnished for a mere nothing. Please call and see, before passing the entrance.

Warehouses in Young America Block, over Harsh's Clothing Store, Main Street.

WHITEWATER PAPER MILL,
WHITEWATER, WISCONSIN

T. H. GANTLEY, Proprietor.
Manufacturer of and Dealer in

NEWS, BOOK AND WRAPPING PAPERS.
The highest market price paid for Rags.

APPLES AND OYSTERS.
THIS SUBSCRIBER has a large quantity of superior

Winter Apples,
which they offer at the lowest market price.

FRESH BALTIMORE OYSTERS
received daily, and warranted to be of the first class quality.

Persons in want of either article will find it to their advantage to call on

nearby, opposite the Central Bank.

Received this day by Express
at
MCKEE & BRO'S

400 PRICES NEW French Delaines,
100 pieces of new French Delaines,
10 pieces of those splendid Plain Empire Cloths, so much worn in eastern cities,
200 yards of new and stylish
300 Broches and Chamois Laine Shawls,
500 Black Shawls,
2000 Quilts of the very latest Parisian Styles. Also, a large stock of Zephyr Worsted. And in the last two weeks have received the largest stock of Domestic ever brought to Wisconsin.

ROCK COUNTY BANK,
Janesville, Directors: Wisconsin.

T. JACKMAN, J. J. R. PEARSE, J. B. CROSBY,
M. S. FITCH, S. J. SMITH, S. B. BAILEY,
J. S. JONES.

Particular attention paid to collections.
Sight drafts on the principal cities of the United States and Great Britain.

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Particular attention paid to collections.
Sight drafts on the principal cities of the United States and Great Britain.

450 CASES AND 450 BALES

OF
NEW GOODS!
JUST RECEIVED BY

McKee & Bro.,
within the last 15 days! All of which are now

Opened, Marked and Ready for Sale.

AMONG them are the following:
100 CASES OF PRINTS,
containing 100,000 yards, consisting of Phillip Allen's, Wamatta and American Print Works, being the entire stock of a New York Jobber, are all new Fall Styles, which, notwithstanding the advance on all Cotton Goods, we will sell, until disposed of at 25c per yard, sold at the value of 35c to 15c.

25,000 yards Mull Prints, at 65c per yard, worth 10c.

20

TAX NOTICE
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, treasurer of the city of Janesville, will receive the taxes for the year 1901, on or before the 1st day of March, 1902, at the city hall, in the city of Janesville, Wisconsin. The taxes are due on or before the 1st day of March, 1902, and if not paid by that date, the same will be added to the principal and interest, and the same will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the 1st day of March, 1902, at the city hall, in the city of Janesville, Wisconsin. The taxes are due on or before the 1st day of March, 1902, and if not paid by that date, the same will be added to the principal and interest, and the same will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the 1st day of March, 1902, at the city hall, in the city of Janesville, Wisconsin.

CHIEF OF POLICE
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, chief of police of the city of Janesville, will receive the taxes for the year 1901, on or before the 1st day of March, 1902, at the city hall, in the city of Janesville, Wisconsin. The taxes are due on or before the 1st day of March, 1902, and if not paid by that date, the same will be added to the principal and interest, and the same will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the 1st day of March, 1902, at the city hall, in the city of Janesville, Wisconsin.

CHIEF OF FIRE
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, chief of fire of the city of Janesville, will receive the taxes for the year 1901, on or before the 1st day of March, 1902, at the city hall, in the city of Janesville, Wisconsin. The taxes are due on or before the 1st day of March, 1902, and if not paid by that date, the same will be added to the principal and interest, and the same will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the 1st day of March, 1902, at the city hall, in the city of Janesville, Wisconsin.

CHIEF OF SANITARY
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, chief of sanitary of the city of Janesville, will receive the taxes for the year 1901, on or before the 1st day of March, 1902, at the city hall, in the city of Janesville, Wisconsin. The taxes are due on or before the 1st day of March, 1902, and if not paid by that date, the same will be added to the principal and interest, and the same will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the 1st day of March, 1902, at the city hall, in the city of Janesville, Wisconsin.

CHIEF OF WATER
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, chief of water of the city of Janesville, will receive the taxes for the year 1901, on or before the 1st day of March, 1902, at the city hall, in the city of Janesville, Wisconsin. The taxes are due on or before the 1st day of March, 1902, and if not paid by that date, the same will be added to the principal and interest, and the same will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the 1st day of March, 1902, at the city hall, in the city of Janesville, Wisconsin.

CHIEF OF SEWER
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, chief of sewer of the city of Janesville, will receive the taxes for the year 1901, on or before the 1st day of March, 1902, at the city hall, in the city of Janesville, Wisconsin. The taxes are due on or before the 1st day of March, 1902, and if not paid by that date, the same will be added to the principal and interest, and the same will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the 1st day of March, 1902, at the city hall, in the city of Janesville, Wisconsin.

CHIEF OF TRAIL
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, chief of trail of the city of Janesville, will receive the taxes for the year 1901, on or before the 1st day of March, 1902, at the city hall, in the city of Janesville, Wisconsin. The taxes are due on or before the 1st day of March, 1902, and if not paid by that date, the same will be added to the principal and interest, and the same will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the 1st day of March, 1902, at the city hall, in the city of Janesville, Wisconsin.

